

STRUGGLE OVER SHIPPING BILL IS HALTED BECAUSE OF SABBATH DAY

Most Desperate Parliamentary
Fight in History of Country
Is Waged Over Administra-
tion Measure.

WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH PAINTS GLOOMY PICTURE

Says Country Is Going to the
Bow-wows and Makes Bitter
Attack on President;
Smoot Talks All Night.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Washington, Jan. 30.—An armistice in the battle on the administration shipping bill in the senate came tonight after one of the most strenuous parliamentary struggles congress has known in recent years. From 11 a. m. yesterday all through last night and today and into another night the contest proceeded with a spirit little short of desperation on both sides, until the wearied leaders agreed to a recess at midnight until 10 a. m. Monday.

Always just ahead was a final vote on the shipping bill, which would break the senate deadlock and release the blockade of legislation. The presiding officer had ordered the ayes and nays on the vote and no further parliamentary advice was available to the opposing republicans. Physical endurance alone remained to hold back the taking of the vote.

Although the democrats proposed the recess over Sunday to interrupt the thirty-seven hours continuous debate, administration leaders insisted that the action meant no let-up in their determination to pass the bill. "We agreed to the recess because of Sunday," said Senator Simmons, "just as we did in the filibuster against the rivers and harbors appropriation bill last fall. But beginning Monday at 10 o'clock it is our purpose to press the bill with all the force that is in our power."

Senator Simmons announced he was authorized to deny reports that the administration was considering withdrawing the shipping bill from the senate.

Smith Is Disconsolate.
Late in the day Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan relieved his republican colleagues who had been holding the floor since early morning when Senator Smoot concluded his all-night speech. Senator Smith turned his attention to a bitter arraignment of the administration's policy and painted a gloomy word picture of the business conditions of the country under the democratic tariff.

An area of "record-breaking business mortality" had followed the enactment of that tariff, he said, and he characterized the shipping bill as the "fifth administration folly."

"I don't think we have ever had a president who was hopeful with so little cause as the present incumbent of the White House," he said. "From the day he signed the tariff bill he has not let a week go by without proclaiming that prosperity was here."

Senator Smith read many figures which he declared proved the conditions he had recited, and repeatedly challenged the democrats to answer his statements. Majority members refused to be drawn into a tariff debate, however, ignoring the challenges with weary, apathetic silence.

Senator Smoot, who talked eleven and one-half hours last night, reappeared on the floor early tonight much refreshed and ready for another argument should his services prove necessary.

Situation Tense.
Throughout the long day session and as night fell again the situation was tense. Many of the senators slept in their seats after the long watches through last night; others stretched on the sofas circling the senate chamber; others formed team relays, offensive and defensive, to crowd the measure to a vote or to hold it back. There was little sharp parliamentary fencing. In the main it was steady speechmaking, with here and there a flash of wit or bitterness.

Senator Lodge again gave warning that the buying of belligerent ships would precipitate grave international complications with Great Britain, France and Russia, and would "start this nation on the highway of war."

During the day it was the expectation on both sides of the chamber that the contest would be carried through the night and into Sunday. But at 4 p. m. Senator Kern, leader of the administration forces, gave notice that the battle would be suspended until Monday and secured unanimous consent for the recess. At the same time there came the announcement from the democratic conference rooms that the bill would be kept before the senate continuously next week without adjournment or recess, until the measure

OBREGON RULES IN MEXICO CITY AS CARRANZA'S REPRESENTATIVE

Three Armed Factions in Field,
Each Claiming to Be Constitutional Government of Republic.

VILLA AND ZAPATA WORKING TOGETHER

Forces of First Chief Hold San
Luis Potosi and Are Threat-
ening Monterey, It Is Re-
ported.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Washington, Jan. 30.—General Obregon rules in Mexico City in the name of General Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalists, who is at Vera Cruz. General Villa is at Aguascalientes, General Zapata at Cuernavaca, and the whereabouts of Roque Gonzalez Garza, Eulalio Gutierrez, lately successively in charge of the executive power in Mexico City, are unknown.

Three Distinct Forces.
This is the geographical distribution of the various chiefs in Mexico, shown in advices today to the state department. Three distinct movements independent of each other are in the field with forces of varying magnitude. General Carranza, at the head of a large part of the original constitutional forces, will remain at Vera Cruz, which it is understood will continue as the capital of his government, notwithstanding the occupation of Mexico City by General Obregon's men.

Zapata and Villa.
The forces of General Zapata menace the lines of communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. They are still said to be working in harmony with the Villa forces under the authority of the convention government.

In the north the Carranza forces hold San Luis Potosi and are threatening Monterey, which is held by Gen. Felipe Angeles, chief lieutenant of General Villa. The latter at Aguascalientes is preparing a southward movement against Queretaro, where some of the forces of General Gutierrez are reported to have assembled.

Join With Carranza.
Dispatches to the Carranza agency here say that Generals Robles, Lucio Blanco and Aguirre Benavides, who fled from Mexico City with Eulalio Gutierrez, have joined the Carranza movement, but nothing is known of the intentions of Gutierrez, himself. General Obregon at Mexico City was officially reported as disclaiming any combination with Gutierrez.

Although the siege of Puebla is said to have been abandoned by Zapata, his forces are still in occupation of the farthest outlying suburbs of Mexico City, according to state department reports.

VILLA REPORTED
WOUNDED BY FIREFOR

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

El Paso, Tex., Jan. 29.—Gen. Francisco Villa, northern revolutionary chief, was shot but only slightly wounded several days ago at Aguascalientes, in a shooting affair the details of which have been carefully suppressed. This was the report brought directly from Villa's headquarters by persons who arrived on today's train.

Local rumors had related that Villa had been seriously wounded by Col. Rodolfo Fierro, his personal bodyguard and a notorious Mexican "kum-bat." Those who came from Aguascalientes said that they had been unable to learn who had shot Villa. The shooting occurred at his car in the railroad yards, at about the time when American Consul Sullivan at Mexico City telegraphed Washington officials that he had received a report of Villa having been seriously injured.

For two days no definite word has come of conditions in the interior south of Aguascalientes, nor of any important military movements on either side. South of Aguascalientes there is an embargo on both railroad and telegraph service. The Villa officials at Juarez even have failed to confirm reports that Carranza troops occupy the capital.

Liverpool, has created a profound sensation in shipping circles following the sinking of the steamer Ben Cruchan off French and Belgian coasts by similar craft.

These facts on commerce are regarded here as demonstrating that Germany is attempting to carry out the reported threat of Admiral Von Tirpitz to prey on all shipping entering British ports by the use of submarines. The 21, according to the latest naval lists, is one of the largest German submarines but it was not thought their cruising radius was sufficient to enable them to reach a point so far from their base.

Five Injured in Wreck.
Jacksonville, Fla., Jan. 30.—Five persons were injured, none seriously, today by the derailment at Callahan, Fla., of the Atlantic Coast Line's New York and West Indian limited, from New York to Jacksonville.

INJURED REFUGEES IN ITALIAN CITIES

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Rome, Jan. 30 (7:40 p. m.)—More than 20,000 injured refugees from the districts devastated by the earthquake January 13, have been concentrated in the capital alone, while nearly 15,000 more have been accounted for at five other cities.

The lists are by no means complete, for probably thousands of others are being cared for in the vicinity of their homes.

Naples is sheltering 10,000 refugees, Ancona 12,000, Chiasso 750, Terni 325 and Ancona 150.

NEARLY LYNCH NEGRO
FOR ATTACKING WOMAN

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Chicago, Jan. 30.—Fifteen men who responded to a woman's cries for help tonight, endeavored to lynch a negro who, it is alleged, found struggling to wrest a handbag from Mrs. Verna Hill.

The negro, who gave the name of William Jones, was taken to a barn in the neighborhood and was rescued by the police while some of his captors were searching for a rope.

The man's arms and ankle were broken and one of his eyes was almost punched out.

Killed Descending Into Mine.
Cripple Creek, Colo., Jan. 30.—M. A. Lallier, a miner at the Logan mine, was overcome by foul air while descending the shaft today, fell from the cage and was killed. The body, which lodged in the timbering at the bottom of the 700-foot shaft, was recovered by a crew of rescuers equipped with oxygen helmets.

ENGLAND LIKELY
TO MAKE KICK ON
SHIP PURCHASE

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Washington, Jan. 30.—Diplomatic phases of the proposed purchase of ships by the United States government, were widely discussed today as a result of the publication of a report that Sir Edward Grey had informed the state department that such purchases, if including German or Austrian ships, would be regarded as constituting an unneutral act.

It was stated positively at the state department as well as the British embassy, that no communication, official or otherwise, in subject had been received from Sir Edward. Not only has the American government not asked or received the formal views of Great Britain, but no expressions of an official character have come from either Russia or France.

At the British embassy the view was volunteered that since the pending bill had not yet passed, negotiations would not be proper, and that even if the measure were enacted, there was no reason to suppose that the United States government, exercising the powers designated by the legislation, would commit any unneutral act. It was stated authoritatively, however, that the British ambassador has made it clear in a recent conversation with Secretary Bryan, that, under certain circumstances, would be the view of the British government, pointing out incidentally that while England in the past had recognized some transfers of flag during war as legal, there was no doubt in his mind of the opposition of Russia and France.

What the hypothetical circumstances are to which the British ambassador referred, have not been disclosed, but they are presumed to relate to any general or wholesale release of German and Austrian ships now docked in American ports.

Although the British ambassador discussed the subject orally with Secretary Bryan recently, a distinction was drawn at the embassy today between his personal views and any official expression by direction of his government.

MINING PROPERTIES
IN RECEIVER'S HANDS

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 30.—United States District Judge Cushman today appointed Carl N. Johnson of Seattle receiver of the Goldfield Merger Mines company and the Goldfield Deep Mines company, two Washington corporations owning and operating valuable mines in Nevada, on application of Lucy V. S. Ames, a resident of Missoula, and a shareholder in the companies.

The complaint charges J. Ross Clark of Los Angeles and C. O. Whitmore of San Francisco and C. E. Redman, president and vice president of the companies with making secret purchases of the controlling interest in the companies and selling an enormous ore body known as the Jumbo Mine to a subsidiary company owned by Lucy V. S. Ames, plaintiff, for \$5,000. Plaintiff alleges that she was induced to purchase shares in the companies on the representations of Whitmore that former United States Senator Clark

FRENCH CLAIM STEADY GAINS; ADMIT ADVANCE IS VERY SLIGHT

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

Paris, Jan. 30 (7:15 p. m.)—An official eye-witness statement was issued by the French war office today covering the period of the campaign in France from January 14 to January 24. It says:

"Our advance has been slight, but regular. Under the cover of night troops protected by portable machine guns slip along the dunes and roads, rapidly improving new defenses with machine guns and cases filled with earth, for deep trenches are impossible in the sandy ground. The artillery supporting these operations has made many of the German trenches in the dunes untenable.

The only infantry action around Ypres occurred at dawn January 25, when a German infantry company deployed 150 yards from our lines and charged at double quick. Three companies followed each other at short distances, supported by an active brigade. This attack was instantly checked by the violent fire of our infantry, supported by artillery.

The officer commanding the company was the first to fall, and in a few minutes the ground was covered with more than 200 German dead, while many became entangled in the barbed wire and were made prisoners. Some of them, notwithstanding painful injuries from the barbs, tore themselves out of the tangle. The prisoners said that the attack was supported by other forces which were dispersed by our artillery fire.

Violent Attack Repulsed.
"British infantry and French artillery repulsed a violent attack at La Basse. Hundreds of dead still lie in the field. The attack was renewed and again repulsed, the German losses being at least two battalions (2,000 men).

"From La Basse to Arras there have been continuous artillery engagements, the most violent at Hazy, which was followed by an infantry charge in force. The entire shock was received by three companies, which held their ground in spite of a formidable cannonading by three-inch, four-inch, six-inch and eight-inch guns, bombs and grenades. It became necessary to abandon the burning houses at La Fonderie which were destroyed by Germans. Part of our forces succeeded in retreating; the others were killed or wounded and fell into the enemy's hands.

"Three companies from the second line of defense delivered several counter-attacks with fire and bayonet until the lost ground was regained.

"The action was particularly violent at La Hodelle, being nearly continuous from January 14 to January 26. A prisoner taken January 18 said that Emperor William had ordered the occupation of this place, in honor of the anniversary of the founding of the empire and promised 100 marks to whomever brought back a French machine gun. No machine gun was captured, but nine successive attacks were repulsed.

"The explosion of a depot of melinite permitted the enemy to capture a small section of the trenches, but they were driven out half an hour later and the cemetery at La Hodelle was found to be full of German dead, including several officers.

Lines in Close Contact.
"Around Soissons the enemy had gained no advantage since January 14. At Paisy the two adversaries are within 20 yards of each other and the same line of barbed wire serves as a defense for each side. Four companies of German attacked at this point, after the explosion of a mine, but were repulsed, and a counter-attack drove the enemy from the trenches. They left hundreds of dead and many wounded. Our losses were forty killed.

"There was a three days battle at Berry-au-Bac, beginning with a bombardment on January 29 which demoralized our trenches and permitted a successful attack by the infantry. The enemy installed himself in our advanced trenches and resisted our counter-attack on January 31, from 8 o'clock until 11, when we reached one trench and took a number of prisoners. The third trench was held until the 23rd, when an attack by a single company of French infantry succeeded. The enemy left twenty prisoners in our hands, but immediately engaged in an artillery action lasting four hours. This followed by a counter-attack by the German infantry, which was repulsed with heavy losses.

Both Sides Make Gains.
"In the region of Perthes the Germans tried desperately to reconquer the positions they had previously lost, but we maintained our position and made further gains. The Germans

GERMAN FATALITIES SAID TO BE ENORMOUS

Detailed Account of Fighting
in Western Theater of War
Reveals Many Interesting
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SIX MONTHS OF WAR IN EUROPE BRINGS CHANGES NOT DREAMED OF

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEADER WIRE)

London, Jan. 30 (9:55 p. m.)—The end of the sixth month of Europe's great war finds the armies of the belligerent nations completing preparations for a new series of operations or actually engaged in campaigns, the extent of which hardly was anticipated when the declarations of hostilities were made. In Flanders, France and central Poland a deadlock still exists, but largely because of Russia's tremendous resources and the action of Turkey, the sphere of operations has been widely extended.

Russia alone is engaged in fighting hostile armies from Tilsit, far into the north of East Prussia, to Tabriz, in Persia, a distance of over 1,500 miles. Only that portion of her territory bordering on Rumania is free from menace, but according to her reports, all is going well with her immense armies. The Russian outflanking movement in northern East Prussia is said to be gaining momentum.

The armies on each side of Tilsit have cut the German railway between that city and Memel, on the Baltic.

Another Army Advancing.
On the southern front in East Prussia another army is advancing toward the German fortress of Thorn, while still another is holding a line of entrenchments which protect Warsaw and which General von Hindenburg has been trying to batter through for three months. Other armies are again preparing to meet a big Austro-German force which is attempting to regain Galicia and Bukovina, thereby turning Grand Duke Nicholas' left wing.

To the eastward the Muscovite troops are battling against the Turks in the Caucasus and Persia. They apparently have inflicted another defeat on the Turkish forces, for the Russian official report says their opponents are retreating to Tabriz, while unofficial dispatches state that the Russians have reoccupied that city.

What is regarded as the most important campaign, however, is that which is developing in the Carpathians, brought about by the Austro-German officials design to drive the Russians from Galicia and Bukovina, thereby removing the menace of an invasion of Hungary. The Austro-German allies are said to have concentrated no less than twenty-eight army corps for this venture.

So far as can be gathered from contradictory reports, the Russians have won preliminary skirmishes in the western part of the Dnieper, near Wladikavkaz, but the east they have been forced to retire before superior forces. The battles which are being fought in the snow, are just commencing, however, and many days must pass before a definite decision is reached.

Battles in the west still consist of local engagements, although the Germans who apparently are preparing for an extensive offensive before the allies get their full strength into the field, occasionally deliver rather more serious attacks. These are scattered all along the front from the sea to the Swiss frontier, but always come back to that portion of the allies' lines which lies between the Germans and the French coast towns, Guiney, for example, which the British now hold after driving back the Germans who captured it on Monday, was attacked again yesterday and according to a British report, the Germans were repulsed, leaving 200 dead in front of the trenches.

The Argonne too, has been the scene of another attack and in this case, according to a German report, success fell to Emperor William's forces, who claim to have taken over 700 prisoners and counted between 100 and 500 dead.

In giving a review of these "local affairs" between January 16 and 27, a French eye witness declares all but one of them resulted in favor of the allies.

There has been more outpost fighting in the vicinity of the Suez canal, but the latest reports say that the Turks are withdrawing their advance posts.

There still is some doubt whether they have definitely committed themselves to the march they must make across the desert to invade Egypt.

Want Stockyards Investigated.
Des Moines, Ia., Jan. 30.—A concurrent resolution memorializing congress to investigate the Union Stock Yards at Chicago and the origin of the hoof and mouth disease, was adopted by the Iowa senate today.

EXCEPT FOR ACTIVITIES IN WHICH RUSSIANS ARE ENGAGED SITUATION IS PRACTICALLY A DEAD-LOCK.

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WEATHER FORECAST.
Washington, Jan. 30.—New Mexico: Fair south, snow north portion Sunday; Monday fair.